

Abstract

An object of the present invention is to provide an objective method for diagnosis of schizophrenia using gene expression in mononuclear cells of peripheral blood as an index, and this invention provide a method for diagnosing whether a test subject suffers from schizophrenia or not. The method according to this invention is a method for diagnosing whether a test subject suffers from schizophrenia or not, the method comprising the steps of; obtaining mononuclear cells in blood containing nucleic acid from said subject, measuring the content of at least one nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of nucleic acid(s) (containing its fragment and a nucleic acid complementary to the nucleic acid) defining gene(s) exhibiting altered expression by occurrence of schizophrenia or nucleic acid(s) (containing its fragment and a nucleic acid complementary to the nucleic acid) defining gene(s) exhibiting altered expression by progression of schizophrenia in said mononuclear cells, and determining alteration of the quantified level(s) of the gene(s) in said test subject is statistically significant in comparison with the quantified level(s) of said nucleic acid(s) defining gene(s) exhibiting altered expression by occurrence of schizophrenia or said nucleic acid(s) defining gene(s) exhibiting altered expression by progression of schizophrenia in healthy subjects or schizophrenic patients, thereby diagnosing whether said subject is suffering from schizophrenia or not.